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Korea - Republic of

Poultry and Products Annual

Annual

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Report Highlights:

The Korean poultry market is expected to continue to expand in 2017, with increases in production and imports increasing to meet growing popularity of chicken products. Korean production is forecasted to increase slightly, two percent over 2016 levels, to 930,000 MT, as a hybrid breed of chicken ("Samgye") increases in popularity. In addition to increased production, imports in 2017 are projected to rise eight percent from 2016 levels, to 140,000 MT. U.S. product was reintroduced to the country in July 2016 after having been banned since the latest outbreak of HPAI in January 2016. U.S. poultry imports are anticipated to begin a gradual recovery of market-share that had been lost to Brazil during this period. Ongoing efforts to reach an agreement on HPAI regionalization aim to ensure future uninterrupted support of U.S. poultry to this important market.

Executive Summary:

Production

In Marketing Year (MY) 2017, Korean chicken production is projected to increase slightly, two percent, to 930,000 Metric Tons (MT) from the previous MY 2016 (913,000 MT). Production increases will be limited for the following reasons: 1) decreased inventory of parental stock (PS) throughout 2016, 2) decreased profit for integrated Korean chicken companies as a result of increased competition over the past three or four years, 3) increased frozen chicken stock due to an over-supply of domestic chickens, and 4) increased chicken imports due to the resumption of U.S. chicken imports since July 2016. In particular, production of the Korean chicken variety known colloquially as “Samgye” chicken is projected to continue to increase. Production of “Samgye” chicken is growing due to the comparatively strong economic returns producers receive from this variety. Compared to regular broilers, “Samgye” chicken has a shorter growing period and lower production costs. In MY 2015, about 150 million “Samgye” chickens were slaughtered, accounting for about 15 percent of the total 967 million slaughtered chickens.

In MY 2016, chicken production is expected to increase four percent to 913,000 MT from 878,000 MT in MY 2015. Producers increased production to meet anticipated increased domestic demand from viewers consuming chicken while watching the Summer Olympic Games in Brazil in August. Additionally, consumption returned to previous levels from before the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome corona virus (MERS) outbreak lowered chicken consumption during the chicken high demand season in the previous marketing year. However, the increase in production will be less than experienced during the previous marketing year, due to a reduction in the number of slaughtered chickens and an increase in frozen chicken stock expected during the second half of 2016.

In MY 2016, slaughtered chickens are expected to increase 2.4 percent to 990 million birds from 967 million in MY 2015, due to stiff competition between local integrated chicken companies for market share. Several chicken companies expanded their slaughtering facilities in early MY 2016, leading to an increase in overall chicken production during the first six months of MY 2016. However, the production will not increase as much as it had during the past two to three years, due to the decreased number of PS inventory throughout the 2016. In the past several years, increased PS inventory had contributed to an increase of commercial chicks and broiler inventories.

Korea's Parental Stock (PS) Inventory by Month (Unit: 1,000 birds)													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
MY 2013	315	386	752	825	598	401	505	775	713	810	618	379	7,075
MY 2014	275	360	560	711	631	479	493	683	898	857	626	506	7,081
MY 2015	428	495	839	756	721	612	710	571	484	604	488	293	6,999
MY 2016	349	652	745	636	560	490	514						3,946
Change (%)	-18	32	-11	-16	-22	-20	-28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Korea Broiler Council (KBC)

In MY 2015, the number of slaughtered chickens reached a record 967 million, an 8.6 percent increase over the previous marketing year. The number of slaughtered chickens has increased significantly for the past five years: from 700 million in 2010, to 800 million in 2014, and about 900 million in 2015. This increase resulted from decreased international grain prices and increased market share competition between new and existing local integrated chicken companies, which cover 92 percent of Korea's chicken market.

According to the Korea Broiler Council (KBC), the number of slaughtered chickens increased by 7.4 percent during the first six months of MY 2016 from the previous marketing year. This increase was not simply due to a strong increase of demand, but also occurred because of stiff competition between local chicken companies for increased market share.

Korea's Monthly & Yearly Slaughtering Figure for Chicken (Unit: 1,000 birds)								
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	First 6 Months Sub Total	Annual Total
MY 2013	60,417	47,741	56,347	62,056	68,992	72,084	367,637	791,155
MY 2014	63,512	64,604	62,701	65,606	79,184	81,289	416,896	885,324
MY 2015	70,032	59,809	72,065	75,027	81,846	91,856	450,635	966,965
MY 2016	72,420	70,565	82,821	81,786	86,338	90,030	483,960	N/A
Change (%)	3.4	18	14.9	9	5.5	-2	7.4	N/A

Source: Korea Broiler Council (KBC)

As a result of increased chicken inventory and commercial chick production in MY 2015, slaughtered chickens increased 8.6 percent to 967 million birds. Consequently, chicken meat production also increased 11 percent to 877,000 MT, a similar increase to the MY 2014 increase of 12 percent. The MY 2015 production increase was mainly due to the stiff market share competition between new and existing chicken companies.

Recently, inventory of “Samgye” chicken is increasing every year in line with increasing demand. “Samgye” chicken, (which is also known by its technical name, “Baeksemi,”) is a hybrid chicken bred using a broiler rooster and a layer hen, resulting in a better texture and a shorter growing period than broilers. With its smaller size (2/3) and lighter weight than a regular broiler, more and more Korean consumers prefer to eat “Samgye” chickens through low priced franchise fried chicken sectors. Its weight is about 800g, about half the 1.6 kg live weight of a standard broiler chicken.

Inventory of “Samgye” chicken doubled during the past decade, from 64 million birds in 2004 to 150 million birds in 2015. “Samgye” chicken is usually consumed in chicken ginseng soup (called “Samgyetang”) primarily during the hottest days of the summer season (July through August). Some low- priced franchise chicken delivery companies are also using “Samgye” for a “two chickens for the price of one” promotion, which is possible because of its smaller size and competitive price. Despite increased consumption, the ending stock for “Samgye” also increased due to increased production during the past several years.

After the last outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in early April 2016, Korea recovered its HPAI-free status as of August 18, 2016. Based on lessons from several HPAI outbreaks, Korean's demand for chicken hasn't fluctuated for the past several years. During the HPAI outbreak in September 2015 and April 2016, most of the depopulated birds were ducks with inconsequential numbers.

Consumption

In MY 2017, Korea's chicken consumption is projected to increase three percent to 1.04 million MT from 1.01 million MT during the previous marketing year. Consumption is expected to increase as (1) a resumption of U.S. chicken imports since July 2016 helps to fill existing demand, (2) the popularity of “Chimac (Chicken and Beer)” continues to grow at the pub, and (3) fried chicken delivery service franchises continue to grow.

In MY 2016, chicken consumption is expected to increase five percent to 1.01 million MT from 963,000 MT mainly due to an increased demand during Summer Olympic Games in Brazil in August and favorable weather (not many rainy days) during the main chicken demand season during the July and August period. Many Koreans eat chicken (mostly in “Samgyetang”) during the summer period as healthy foods to beat the summer heat.

Korea’s demand for meat has been increasing over the past several years, with diet patterns moving toward a more western meat- and fruit-based diet, and away from grain-based meals. Consumer prices for beef and pork also increased due to decreased supply (“Hanwoo” (Korean cattle) inventory from the second half of 2014 declined) and increasing demand from the growing popularity of outdoor camping activities, including grilling. The demand for chicken meat is also expected to increase with its relatively competitive consumer price as a protein source for Korean consumers. (See the table below.)

Average Consumer Prices for Beef, Pork and Poultry (Unit: Korean won per Kilogram)				
Average Consumer Price	MY 2014 (January 1 – June 30)	MY 2015 (January 1 – June 30)	MY 2016 (January 1 – June 30)	Change (MY 2015/MY 2016)
Beef (Boneless base)	22,690	23,020	29,380	28%
Pork (Boneless base)	18,460	19,660	19,230	-2%
Broiler (Bone-in base)	5,924	5,359	5,329	1%

Source: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF)

Korea’s demand for chicken has increased significantly for the past several years. Korea’s per capita chicken consumption has increased about five-fold, from 2.4 kg in 1980s to 13 kg in 2015 (see the table below). Among the total chicken consumption, about 40 percent is consumed through franchise chicken delivery service, about 40 percent is consumed in hypermarkets and the mass catering industry (including schools and military) and the remaining 20 percent are used for processed chicken products.

Korea: Per Capita Consumption of Livestock Products (Unit: Kilogram, Boneless basis)					
Year	Total Meat	Beef	Pork	Chicken	Egg
MY 2013	42.7	10.3	20.9	11.5	12.6
MY 2014	45.4	10.8	21.8	12.8	13.0
MY 2015	47.6	10.9	23.7	13.0	13.4
MY 2016 1/	46.6	10.8	22.2	13.6	13.9

1/ Preliminary forecast by the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA)

As the percentage of single-member households has increased in Korea, the demand for Home Meal Replacement (HMR) products has also rapidly increased. In 1990, the percentage of single-member households was only nine percent, but it increased 27.2 percent in 2015. Thus, a demand for small packaged and marinated chicken HMR is expected to increase quickly in the coming years in response to the increasing percentage of single households and dual- income families in Korean society.

Trade

Imports

In MY 2017, Korea's chicken imports are projected to increase about eight percent to 140,000 MT (from 130,000 MT in MY 2016) due to the resumption of U.S. chicken imports since July 2016 and competitive prices. Imported chicken is about 43 percent less expensive than Korean fresh chicken meat in the retail market. Imported chickens, mostly frozen chicken legs, are consumed as chicken "gangjeong" or chicken "galbi (Stir-Fried Spicy Chicken)" through franchise delivery services, restaurants, or street vendors. Chicken "gangjeong" is deep fried and coated with sweet and spicy sauces and comes in larger shapes than chicken popcorn, which was popular for several years.

In MY 2016, as a result of lower import prices for Brazilian chickens and the resumption of U.S. chicken imports since July 2016, Korea's chicken imports are expected to increase nine percent to 130,000 MT from 119,000 MT in MY 2015. However, the majority of imported chicken during the first six months of 2016 was from Brazil. Brazil gained market share as the import price for Brazilian chickens was about 22 percent lower than the previous year. Brazilian chicken exporters benefitted from decreased international grain prices and the import ban for U.S. chickens due to the re-outbreak of HPAI in Indiana in January 2016.

Most imported chickens are frozen chicken cuts. Korea used to import frozen chickens from U.S. as bone-in frozen jumbo whole legs before the outbreak of HPAI, while deboned frozen chicken legs are imported from Brazil. Of the total 119,000 MT total Korean imported chicken in MY 2015, Korea imported about 91,000 MT (about 77 percent) in frozen chicken legs. Only about 5,000 MT frozen chicken breast and wings were imported from Denmark and Brazil. Chicken breast is mostly used in Korea for canned products for diet concerned young consumers. U.S. frozen jumbo whole legs usually undergo a deboning process, and then are further processed or used at restaurants for chicken "gangjeong" or chicken "galbi" menus.

In MY 2014, Korea imported about 65,000 MT of frozen chickens from the United States, but this number dropped significantly, 83 percent, to 11,000 MT in 2015. Starting in December 2014, Korea implemented an import ban on U.S. chicken meat as a reaction to the HPAI outbreak in the United States. Meanwhile, the import volume of Brazilian chicken, the main competition, increased a substantial 53 percent, to 80,000 MT. Brazilian chicken accounted for 68 percent of total chicken imports in MY 2015. Meanwhile, 13 percent of Korean chicken imports derived from Thailand, nine percent of from the United States, six percent from Denmark, and three percent from China.

In MY 2015, Korea's chicken imports decreased about 18 percent to 119,000 MT from the previous marketing year. Import numbers reflected an increased domestic supply and reduced demand resulting from the MERS outbreak during the high poultry demand season.

During the first six months of MY 2016, imports of chicken meat increased 11 percent to about 60,000 MT. Although the U.S. dollar appreciated against the Korean won during this period, Brazilian chicken imports increased substantially by 37 percent (16,000 MT) to 46,000 MT compared to the previous marketing year due to decreased import prices as a result of decreased international grain price. Brazilian chicken meat accounted for about 78 percent of total imports with its higher quality and more competitive price than other countries.

By the end of MY 2016, chicken meat imports are expected to increase to 130,000 MT, a 10 percent increase from the previous marketing year. This increase is anticipated due to the following reasons: 1) reduced

production cost in decreased international grain price, 2) resumption of U.S. chicken meat imports, and 3) depreciated U.S. dollar against the Korean won since July 2016.

While Brazilian product had largely captured U.S. market share for chicken imports in Korea during the ban on U.S. chicken imports, it is not anticipated that this will be a lasting change. U.S. and Brazilian product fill different market demands based on differing price, quality and status in the deboning market. By the end of MY 2017, the U.S. share of total chicken imports is expected to rebound to levels near those before the ban on U.S. product was implemented. USDA and MAFRA are currently negotiating a regionalization agreement for HPAI to avoid further interruptions in U.S. imports in the event of future HPAI outbreaks.

Exports

In MY 2016, Korea's chicken meat exports are projected to increase about 4,000 MT to 30,000 MT as a result of growing popularity of chicken ginseng soup ("Samgyetang") exports to China since June 2016 and continued old layer hens' chicken meat exports in Vietnam. Korea exports about 20,000 MT of old layer hens' chicken meat to Vietnam annually.

In MY 2015, Korean chicken meat exports increased 37 percent to 26,000 MT due to increased exports of old layer hens' chicken exports to Vietnam, which accounted for about 91 percent of Korea's total chicken exports. Korea also exported about 2,200 MT of "Samgyetang", a heated chicken product, mainly to Japan, Taiwan and the United States.

Tariff Phase-Out Schedule under KORUS FTA

Korea's 20 percent tariff on imports in the dominant frozen leg quarter category will be phased out by 2021, while tariffs on frozen breasts and wings will be eliminated by 2023. The 18-percent tariff on frozen turkey cuts will be eliminated by 2018.

HSK 10	Description	Base Rate	2017	2018	2019
0207141010	Frozen Chicken Legs	20%	8%	6%	4%
0207141020	Frozen Chicken Breast	20%	10%	8.3%	6.6%
0207141030	Frozen Chicken Wing	20%	10%	8.3%	6.6%
0207141090	Other Frozen Chicken	20%	8%	6%	4%
0207271000	Frozen Turkey Cuts	18%	2.5%	0%	0%

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Poultry, Meat, Broiler Market Begin Year Korea, Republic of	2015		2016		2017	
	Jan 2015		Jan 2016		Jan 2017	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Inventory (Reference)	87	89	88	90	0	90
Slaughter (Reference)	930	967	950	990	0	1010
Beginning Stocks	27	27	30	35	0	40
Production	850	878	865	913	0	930
Total Imports	119	119	125	130	0	140
Total Supply	996	1024	1020	1078	0	1110
Total Exports	26	26	30	30	0	32

Price Comparison (Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram) 4/

Cuts	Domestic 1/	Imports 2/		
		U.S.	Brazil 3/	Denmark
Leg	5,049	1,054	2,147	2,145
Wing	5,927	-	2,989	2,728
Breast	5,704	-	2,419	

1/ Chilled products, average retail price for January 1 – June 30, 2016 period

2/ Average CIF prices between January 1 through June 30, 2016

3/ Frozen Trimmed bone-less products (Mostly)

4/ Average exchange rate (1\$ = 1,182.79 Korean won) for January – June 2016 period

Source: Korea Chicken Council & Korea Customs Service

Countries that are currently allowed to export to Korea are as follows (As of June 1, 2016):

Approved Suppliers	Items
Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Spain, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Japan, Hungary, Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, the United States and Philippines (only for pet bird).	Poultry birds (include pet or wild bird), hatching eggs, day old chicks, table eggs.
Australia, Chile, Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, Netherlands, Poland, Hungary, Canada, United Kingdom, Thailand, the United States and Philippines (only for broiler).	Fresh, chilled, or frozen poultry meat
Australia, United Kingdom, France, Chile, Denmark, Sweden, Japan, Brazil, United States, Thailand, Netherlands, Hungary, China, Poland, the United States and Canada	Heat-treated poultry meat

Source: The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA)

Frozen Chicken Cut Imports by Country

Country	CY 2015	CY 2016 (January- June)
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	Volume (MT)	Value (US\$1,000)	Volume (MT)	Value (US\$1,000)
<Leg>				
U.S.	10,590	14,587	846	754
Brazil	77,940	179,945	45,182	82,021
Denmark	1,672	3,342	839	1,522
Chile	117	257	0	0
Australia	211	486	248	589
Other			0	0
Sub Total	90,565	198,688	47,115	84,885
<Wing>				
U.S.	0	0	0	0
Brazil	522	1,387	258	652
Denmark	2,600	7,101	1,166	2,689
Hungary	103	281	60	168
Other	19	45	0	1
Sub Total	3,243	8,814	1,484	3,511
<Breast>				
U.S.	7	36	0	0
Brazil	1,401	3,543	945	1,933
Chile	0	3	0	0
Sub Total	1,408	3,583	945	1,933
<Total by Country>				
U.S.	10,597	14,623	846	754
Brazil	79,863	184,875	46,385	84,606
Denmark	4,272	10,443	2,005	4,211
Chile	117	260	0	0
Hungary	103	281	60	168
Australia	211	486	248	589
Others	54	116	0	1
Total	95,217	211,084	49,544	90,329

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

Processed Chicken Imports by Country

Country	CY 2015		CY 2016 (January- June)	
	Volume (MT)	Value (US\$1,000)	Volume (MT)	Value (US\$1,000)
China	3,089	12,124	1,824	6,771
Thailand	15,469	67,227	6,256	25,494
United States	156	918	87	518
Other	1	2	4	
Total	18,715	80,271	8,171	32,792

Source: Korea Customs Service (KCS)

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Korea: Broiler Inventories 1/
(Unit: 1,000 birds)

Year	Farms	Birds
2007	2,028	87,359
2008	1,807	77,853
2009	2,249	99,983
2010	2,238	101,690
2011	2,266	110,122
2012	2,058	97,750
2013	1,972	95,898
2014	2,035	103,593
2015	2,120	110,489
2016	1,912	101,014

1/ June Inventories

Source: Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)

Korea: Production Costs of Broilers 1/
(Korean Won per Kilogram in Live Weight)

Year	Operating Cost	Production Cost	Farm Price
2007	881	930	1,118
2008	1,049	1,097	1,567
2009	1,255	1,311	1,936
2010	1,292	1,342	1,913
2011	1,317	1,377	1,858
2012	1,299	1,361	1,693
2013	1,339	1,400	1,839
2014	1,277	1,340	1,574
2015	1,214	1,278	1,486

Source: Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)

Korea: Production Cost of Broilers
(Korean Won per Kilogram in Live Weight)

Item	CY 2014		CY 2015	
	Average Cost	Component Ratio (%)	Average Cost	Component Ratio (%)
Feed	792	62	744	61
Chicks	267	21	267	22
Family Labor	56	4	58	5
Vet & Medicine	33	3	31	3
Water, Power, etc.	59	5	48	4
Other	68	5	63	5
Total	1,275	100	1,211	100

By Product	2	-	3	-
Cost Total	1,277	-	1,214	-

Source: Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)

Korea: Per Capita Consumption of Livestock Products
(Unit: Kilogram, boneless basis)

Year	Total Meat	Beef	Pork	Chicken	Egg
2006	33.5	6.8	18.1	8.6	11.2
2007	35.7	7.6	19.2	8.9	11.3
2008	35.6	7.5	19.1	9.0	11.2
2009	36.8	8.1	19.1	9.6	11.9
2010	38.7	8.8	19.2	10.7	11.8
2011	40.4	10.2	18.8	11.4	11.6
2012	40.5	9.7	19.2	11.6	12.1
2013	42.7	10.3	20.9	11.5	12.6
2014	45.4	10.8	21.8	12.8	13
2015	47.6	10.9	23.7	13.0	13.4
2016 1/	46.6	10.8	22.2	13.6	13.9

1/ Preliminary forecast by the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA)

PRICE TABLES

Korea: Year Average Broiler Prices
(Korean Won/Kg, boneless basis)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 1/
Farm Price	1,693	1,839	1,574	1,486	1,374
Wholesale Price	3,255	3,412	3,108	2,941	2,677
Consumer Price	5,755	5,971	5,615	5,254	5,329

1/ Average price, January through June 2016

Source: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation

Korea: Farm Price for Chicken Meat

Commodity	Chicken Meat, Farm Price Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram			
Year	2014	2015	2016	% Change comparing to previous year
Month				
Jan.	1,588	1,643	1,499	-9
Feb.	1,473	1,745	1,342	-23
Mar.	1,676	1,790	1,373	-23
Apr.	1,966	1,785	1,238	-31
May	1,368	1,484	1,257	-15
Jun.	1,446	1,379	1,535	11
Jul.	1,463	1,412	1,545	9
Aug.	1,523	1,213	-	-20
Sep.	1,229	1,118	-	-9
Oct.	1,706	1,415	-	-17
Nov.	1,790	1,334	-	-25
Dec.	1,656	1,518	-	-8

Source: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF) and Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Wholesale Price for Chicken Meat

Commodity	Chicken Meat, Wholesale Price Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram			
Year	2014	2015	2016	% Change comparing to previous year
Month				
Jan.	3,034	3,306	2,826	-15
Feb.	2,968	3,362	2,643	-21
Mar.	3,218	3,409	2,677	-21
Apr.	3,558	3,353	2,487	-26
May	2,866	2,968	2,500	-16
Jun.	2,904	2,870	2,930	2
Jul.	3,010	2,868	2,926	2
Aug.	3,059	2,626	-	-14
Sep.	2,731	2,481	-	-9
Oct.	3,241	2,649	-	-18
Nov.	3,419	2,545	-	-26
Dec.	3,291	2,849	-	-13

Source: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF) and Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Consumer Price for Chicken Meat

Commodity	Chicken Meat, Consumer Price Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram			
Year	2014	2015	2016	% Change comparing to previous year
Month				
Jan.	5,610	5,511	5,265	-4
Feb.	5,525	5,115	5,107	0
Mar.	6,036	5,486	5,545	1
Apr.	6,132	5,386	5,308	-1
May	6,241	5,318	5,220	-2
Jun.	5,997	5,338	5,529	4
Jul.	5,246	5,338	5,436	2
Aug.	5,343	5,196	-	-3
Sep.	5,084	5,185	-	2
Oct.	5,416	4,965	-	-8
Nov.	5,562	5,056	-	-9
Dec.	5,188	5,150	-	-1

Source: National Agricultural Cooperative Federation and Agricultural & Fishery Marketing Corporation

Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate
(Unit: Korean Won / 1U\$)

Month	2014	2015	2016
Jan.	1064.75	1088.86	1201.67
Feb.	1071.30	1098.40	1217.35
Mar.	1070.89	1112.57	1188.21
Apr.	1044.55	1088.66	1147.51
May	1024.99	1091.27	1171.51
Jun.	1019.36	1112.20	1170.50
Jul.	1019.93	1143.22	1144.09
Aug.	1025.36	1179.10	-
Sep.	1033.24	1184.76	-
Oct.	1060.28	1148.18	-
Nov.	1095.10	1151.97	-
Dec.	1104.33	1172.24	-

Source: Industrial Bank of Korea

TRADE MATRIX

Korea: Import Matrix for Chicken Meat 1/

Import Trade Matrix								
Country: Korea								
Commodity: Chicken Meat			Unit: MT & U\$1,000, RTC Basis					
Imports for	CY 2014		CY 2015		Jan.-Jun. 2015		Jan.-Jun. 2016	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	64,937	96,376	10,752	15,542	10,065	14,322	934	1,272
Others								
Thailand	14,406	62,706	15,469	67,227	7,198	31,725	6,256	25,494
P.R.C.	2,384	9,270	3,089	12,125	1,464	5,809	1,824	6,771
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	6,483	13,911	7,208	14,400	3,927	7,694	3,084	5,509
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.K.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	0	0	117	260	117	260	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	52,377	138,177	80,134	185,287	30,070	75,790	46,393	84,622
Australia	0	0	231	505	0	0	292	613
Other	815	1,556	1,600	2,404	642	1,044	856	1,209
Total for Others	76,465	225,620	107,848	282,208	43,418	122,322	58,705	124,218
Grand Total	141,400	321,996	118,600	297,750	53,483	136,647	59,639	125,490

1/ HS 0207.1X.XXXX plus HS 1602.32.XXXX

Source: Korea Customs Service

Korea: Export Matrix for Chicken Meat 1/

Export Trade Matrix								
Country: Korea								
Commodity: Chicken Meat				Unit: MT & U\$1,000, RTC Basis				
Imports for	CY 2014		CY 2015		Jan.-Jun. 2015		Jan.-Jun. 2016	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	213	1,268	570	3,378	402	2,419	205	1,212
Others								
Hong Kong	369	1,241	333	1,,06	168	671	1,579	2,323
Japan	837	3,557	888	3,503	372	1,504	329	1,441
P.R.C.	13	114	9	50	5	27	21	121
Taiwan	269	1,065	332	1,365	135	585	213	807
Thailand	16	64	3	12	0	1	0	0
Vietnam	17,350	25,041	24,041	30,929	10,950	14,882	12,383	12,825
Iraq	12	75	1	21	0	1	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	45	171	28	134	11	54	20	95
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	156	833	198	1010	70	398	78	425
Total for Others	19,067	32,161	25,833	38,330	11,711	18,123	14,623	18,037
Grand Total	19,280	33,429	26,403	41,708	12,113	20,542	14,828	19,249

1/ HS 0207.1X.XXXX plus HS 1602.32.XXXX

Source: Korea Customs Service